THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 20th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¼ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Aleah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K. N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K. N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N..* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N.,17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hugitson,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N ,21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,*24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 18. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N.,15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Ellis, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,*23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25, *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington,
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?

As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hubdred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation. I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 38—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale that valuable house and lot formerly the residence of Maj. Clarke, opposite State Bank, upon accommodating terms. The house has been repaired, the lot is large and contains a good garden spot, large fruit trees, near the capitol and is in an excellent neighborhood. Terms: Bond and security, one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. Apply to
ED. CANTWELL.
Raleigh, April 20, 1856. 43—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIK, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 43 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d ult., a slave named George. He is about twenty years old, dark, five feet seven or eight inches high, with a rough or pimpled face. He was raised by Mrs. E. Hutchins, who resides five or six miles from Raleigh, and still owns his mother. I purchased him last fall from Mr. Jo. Bridgers, of Franklin county, who had owned him about twelve months. It is supposed he has gone to one or the other of the neighborhoods. I will pay Twenty five dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail or elsewhere, so that I get him again.
WILLIAM S. LONG.
Tarboro', March 6, 1856. 37—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita, nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren , Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, — McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens gh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam wn: Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wi gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot

Democratic Convention in Halifax.

A Convention of the Democracy of Halifax county, assembled in the Court House in Halifax town on Tuesday the 20th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates; and organized by appointing L. H. B. Whitaker, Chairman, and W. B. Pope and W. A Daniel, Secretaries.

Upon motion of Joshua Swift, the Chairman appointed a Committee of sixteen, one from each District in the county, to present to the meeting the names of suitable candidates to represent this county in the next legislature, and also a candidate for Sheriff.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: Jno. B. Tillory, Jas. H. Parker, Alfred White, Dr. Wm. L. Long, Dr. Wm. Johnson, Frank Mallory, Jacob Higgs, Edward Tillery, J. M. Grizzard, Jno. B. Turner, James Whitaker, Littleberry Vinson, Thos. W. Harris, Lemuel Savage, Joshua Swift, S. Jenkins.

The Committee retired, and having discharged their duty, returned and presented the following ticket:

For Senate—Dr. M. C. WHITAKER.

For Commons—WILLIAM HILL and JOHN W. JOHNSON.

For Sheriff—JAMES S. SNOW, which was received with acclamation, and unanimously confirmed, when upon motion of Dr. Johnson, a committee of three, viz: Dr. W. L. Long, J. Jwift and Joseph Cheek were appointed to inform these gentlemen of their nomination and request their acceptance—in a few minutes each of the nominees appeared before the meeting; and in a handsome and appropriate manner, accepted their nomoination, which was received with much applause.

The following resolutions were introduced by Byron Hillard Esq., which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we Democrats of Halifax, in county Convention assembled, having full and abiding confidence in the principles and policy of the Democracy, as being in strict conformity to the genius and principles of our government, and as best calculated to restrict the action of the Federal government, within the limitations of the Federal constitution, preserve the equality of the States and perpetuate the Union, pledge ourselves, each to the other, to exert all fair and honorable means to secure the election of our candidates.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to act as a central or county Committee, who are hereby authorised to appoint such men in each Captain's District, as they may deem proper to disseminate sound political information, and by all other fair and honorable means to promote the success of our Candidates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Roanoke Democrat and the Raleigh Standard.

During the retiracy and deliberations of the nominating Committee, the meeting was highly entertained by Speeches from Byron Hilliard, and Hon. J. R. J. Daniel,—after which calls were made for W. S. Ranson, Esq., who made some beautiful and interesting remarks relating to the present position of parties, and declared it to be his duty, and the duty of every conservative whig to unite with the Democratic party in the coming contest, which was enthusiastically received by the meeting.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

L. H. B. WHITAKER, Chairman.

W. B. Pope, W. A. Daniel, } Secretarics.

Democratic Meeting in Surry.

According to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at W. W. Wolff's on the 24th ult., for the Pilot District. On motion, W. W. Wolff was called to the chair, and Wm. Gillam and A. H. Scott appointed secretaries.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting; when, on motion of Jubal Marion, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Jubal Marion, J. M. Marion, Leonard Scott, John Ashburn, and A. H. Scott; who, after a short absence, returned, and through their chairman, Jubal Marion, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time is drawing near when we will be called upon to cast our votes for members of the ensuing Legislature and for Sheriff; and whereas, it has been recommended that primary meetings be held in each Captain's district in Surry county, for the purpose of better organizing the Democratic party, and to bring suitable men into the field to represent the Democratic party in the ensuing campaign: therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition of holding a Democratic convention in the town of Dobson, on the last Saturday in June.

Resolved, That we still hold dear and reaffirm the time-honored principles of Democracy, as handed down to us by Thomas Jefferson, and as enunciated by the immortal Jackson, and so nobly sustained by Polk and Pierce.

Resolved, That we regard the Know Nothing or so called American party, as anti-republican, anti-American, and consequently dangerous, both to civil and religious liberty, and to the peace and well being of the country.

Resolved, That we will lay aside all local questions and differences, and that we will mount the Democratic platform, free and untrameled by any sectional questions whatever.

Resolved, That we recommend our friend Evan Davis to the Democracy of the county, as the most suitable person for the office of Sheriff.

Resolved, That we unanimously recommend to the convention Ric'd E. Reeves, as our first choice for a seat in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That Joseph Dobson is our first choice as a candidate for the Senate for this district.

Resolved, That notwithstanding these preferences, we will support the nominees of the convention, provided they be sound Democrats, and are opposed to all secret societies, whether known as Know Nothing or Sons of Temperance.

The chairman, in pursuance of the first resolution, appointed the following delegates to attend the convention in Dobson, viz:—J. M. Marion, Jubal Marion, R. E. Marion, D. C. Wolff, Joel Denny, Wm. Denny, B. Falk, Wm. Stone, John Ashburn and S. Scott.

On motion, the chairman and secretaries were added to the list.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Editors of the Standard and Democrat, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. W. WOLFF, Ch'n.

William Gillam, Adam H. Scott, } Sec'ys.

A Scrap of History—Fillmore's Pardon of the Negro Thieves.—It is a matter of record which will not be successfully controverted that during the whole of Millard Fillmore's Congressional career, he acted out the sentiment of his Erie Abolition letter by voting side by side with Adams, Giddings, Slade, and the other fanatics who disgraced the National Councils at that day.

While President, he still pursued the tenor of his way as an unmitigated Free Soiler. One of the acts that signalized his Administration was the pardon of two negro thieves, Drafton and Seare, who had formed and nearly consummated a deep laid conspiracy to carry off a number of slaves from the District of Columbia; and who were actually found on board of the vessel with them, making down the river to sea as fast as they could.

How, with such antecedents, are Southern men who entertain the least regard for the rights and honor of their own section and for security of the Union, to vote for Millard Fillmore?

Southern Sun.

Much Wanted.—Two or three more hotels are very much needed in this city. All our hotels and boarding houses are crowded with emigrants of the right stamp—good and true men principally from Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina—men who come to make our beautiful Territory their permanent place of abode.

Two or three more saw mills are also much needed in our city, for it is utterly impossible, under present circumstances, to supply the great and increasing demand for lumber. Twenty-five houses have been erected this spring, and others are going up with as much rapidity as the limited supply of lumber and workmen will admit of.

Several livery stables are also greatly needed, it being impossible at present to obtain shelter for horses, or even to hire horses for love or money.

Kansas paper.

For the Standard.

COL. CUNNINGHAM, OF PERSON.

Messrs. Editors: Now that the notes of preparation for the summer campaign are sounding over the State, and the Democratic forces are falling into ranks, many in this region, armed for the conflict, are only waiting for the selection of leaders and the unfurling of the banners.

Person is ready—her soldiers are all true, and her commanders gallant and skilful.

Among those to whom she is proud to entrust the post of danger and of honor none stands higher than the popular gentleman whose name heads this communication; and not only is he strong at home, where his sterling qualities are so well known, but we are happy to believe and know that his merits are appreciated abroad. Few persons who speak so little and make as few pretensions as Col. Cunningham have exercised more influence in the Assembly than he has done; and I am informed on very good authority that when he sets himself to carry a measure it is hard to deny him. As an evidence of his popularity, and one which his neighbors at home fully appreciate, I may refer to the manner of his election as trustee of the University of North Carolina. This is an honor much sought after of late years; and such is the competition for it that even the popular and distinguished Speaker of the House of Commons was not elected till after a number of ballotings. *Col. Cunningham was elected on the first ballot*—a most flattering evidence of his popularity in the Legislature, and an honor not accorded for years only to the most eminent men. When we have such a one in the Senate we know that Person county commands respect in that dignified body, and we know that we have a Senator esteemed by all his associates, unflinching in his principles, courteous to his political opponents, devoted to his friends, and ever ready to do *every thing* that can be done to serve his constituents.

In this connection I feel bound also to pay a just tribute to our old and faithful servant, R. H. Hester, and I believe I express the sentiments of many, many true men, when I say with Cunningham and Hester our Democracy would be proud to do battle.

I sincerely hope their friends will urge them out for the Senate and Commons of the county, to whose interests they are as true as steel; and certainly it would give me great satisfaction to enlist under these champions, while I know that many others sympathize with me in these feelings.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

Near Hillsborough, N. C. May 29th, 1856.

Editors of the North-Carolina Standard:

Gentlemen: Having recently returned from Union county, N. C., I was everywhere pleased with the thriving appearance of the farms on the route, as well as the very general expression of sentiment favorable to the cause of the Democracy.

The attack of Gilmer upon the Central Railroad will hardly do him any good in Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Davidson, Randolph and thirty or forty other counties—if indeed, it does anywhere in the State.

Wheat and Democracy are in fine order, even in old Orange. It is probable that the Know Nothing convention, to be held this week, will do their best; but it all will not avail—the people are coming to the work gallantly. H. B.

From the Rockingham Democrat.

Messrs. Editors:—As the Know Nothing papers wish to make some capital out of the fact that their candidate for the Vice Presidency is named after a distinguished man, as every paper of that party takes particular pains to put *Andrew Jackson Donelson's* name in a conspicuous place, and in large capital letters; and as rumor says the A in Mr. Gilmer's name is for Adams, then if it be true, they certainly ought not to omit to mention that their candidate for Governor bears the name in part of a great man of Federal memory. Why do they not insert his name under Mr. Donelson's as *John Adams Gilmer*, "American" candidate for governor in fall and in capitals too? neow du tell.

OMER.

Shot and Shell Around Sevastopol.—As to collecting and removing these missiles, which are sown broadcast in the very soil, like pebbles on a beach, for the space of seven miles in length and two miles in breadth, the task is hopeless of execution. Piles of shot have been formed in every ravine, and stand there as monuments of the uselessness of such efforts as have yet been made to gather the iron shower which fell for eleven long months in front of Sevastopol. Every watercourse is full of iron; shell, shot and splinters of strange shapes abound in every ravine. The Russians will only have to collect what the Allies leave behind them to form large magazines of shot—but shell will not be so plentiful, as they were more sparingly used and were generally damaged if they did not burst. Guns, too, are buried in the earth and peer out from the earthwork of overthrown batteries.

It was only yesterday I passed some five or six fine English cannon, apparently 32-pounders, which had been flung down the side of the ravine from the French battery overlooking the Dockyard and Creek, and were lying upside down in the ground. The artillery are daily engaged in slinking guns and mortars, and sending them down to Balaklava for shipment. It is calculated that the Russians fired about 30,000 tuns of iron at us. It is certain that we gave them 11,000 tuns in return, and possibly the French fired about 20,000 tuns, so that between 60,000 and 70,000 tuns weight of iron must be lying about on the plateau.

Northern Know-Nothings.—The "American," or "Know-Nothing" State Council of New Hampshire, met at Plymouth on the 6th inst., passed strong "American" and anti-Nebraska resolutions and endorsed the course of the New Hampshire delegates in seceding from the nomination of Mr. Fillmore and Donelson, at the Philadelphia Convention. It elected delegates to the Free Soil "American" Convention which meets in New York on June 12th.

The point to which we wish to call attention, with reference to the above, is that all Councils and other bodies at the North sending delegates to any Free Soil Convention, seem to look upon it as an essential element in their programme, that they should denounce the Kansas and Nebraska Bills. There is no doubt *there* about the true intent and meaning of such a course. It is known and acknowledged to be Free Soilism and nothing else. And yet strangely enough we find men at the South, running for important positions in the State, who occupy virtually the same grounds, endorsing a platform which denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the soul and essence of these bills, as "reckless and unwise."

We cannot avoid the conclusion that such a course, on the part of Southern men, is calculated to strentghen the hands of their enemies at the Norrh—is eminently suicidal, and cannot be persevered in without damage to the country. The late Philadelphia platform—the anti-Nebraska speeches of opposition orators—all and everything connected with the subject ought to attract the attention and excite the fears of the friends of the South. *Wil. Jour.*

Some of the Effects of Know-Nothingism.—Since the terrible outrages and atrocities committed by the Know-Nothings of Louisville last August, and the endorsement of their perpetration by the "American" municipal authorities, that city (says the Detroit Free Press) has been on a downward course. Not only has she received no accessions from abroad to her population, but thousands of her "bone and sinew" have deserted her blood stained precincts. As a consequence, her trade and commerce have decreased, her tenements remain empty, and depression and decay are universally prevalent within her borders. These facts have been set forth by the Democratic press of the city—accompanied, of course, with statements of their cause, and expressions of indignation at the organization whose heinous deeds constituted that cause.

Mr. Simon Wolf, a gentleman of distinction in the State of Pennsylvania, was induced to join the Know Nothings. He soon became disgusted and withdrew. He has addressed a letter to the public, in which he gives his experience. He concludes thus:

"I now declare that, in a life of sixty years, I have never found, in private or in public, in politics or out of it, in Church or in State, as much deceit and falsehood as I have found in the self-styled 'American party.'"

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Qualla Town, April 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

Sir—With a view of aiding in producing harmony of action upon the question of internal improvement west of the Blue Ridge, as opportunity offers I may desire to occupy a small space in the columns of your paper, upon Railroad improvement.

At the last session of our Legislature the parties united in favor of internal improvements, and much was done to redeem the Old North State from the reproach of being the Rip Van Winkle of the South. Provision was made for constructing a Railroad from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, and another from Salisbury to the French Broad river, leaving its final location from the latter point to be determined by future legislation. There are but two routes which may be regarded as practicable. One down the French Broad river, to form a connection with the E. Tenn. and Virginia Road; the other west, through the valleys of the Pigeon and Tuckasiege rivers, to form a connection with the Blue Ridge Road, in progress of construction, to be continued to the Duck Town Copper Mines, where a connection would be formed with Cleaveland, Chattanooga, on the Tennessee, Memphis on the Mississippi river, Little Rock on the Arkansas, and by diverging lines with every portion of the Mississippi Valley, and finally with the Pacific Ocean.

It must now be obvious that the amount of stock necessary to be subscribed on the part of individuals cannot be obtained to carry either of the Roads terminating at Morganton and Rutherfordton beyond the Blue Ridge.—And it is quite probable that the people of those villages will oppose the extension west; and the stockholders in these roads being mostly unacquainted with the mountains, will, for many years to come, be disinclined to incur the heavy expenditures necessary to form Railroad connections west of the Blue Ridge. Such has been the course of policy of most of the Railroad companies in the Atlantic States. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina have all constructed Railroads to the foot of the Blue Ridge, and only made provision for extending beyond the Alleghany Range of mountains after long delay, and when compelled to it by actual necessity.

A question arises of much importance to all the portion of the State west of the Blue Ridge. Shall they wait patiently for time to prove the necessity of extension, or shall they unite under an independent charter to construct the Road in the western portion of the State? The latter is no doubt the best policy. An independent charter to construct a Railroad from Duck Town to form a connection with the Railroads terminating at Morganton and Rutherfordton, with the privilege of forming connections and constructing branches wherever the company deemed it necessary, would very probably produce harmony west of the Blue Ridge, as by that policy all the necessary improvements would be made, and a conflict between local interests avoided.

The next question is—Could such a plan succeed in constructing the improvements desired across and west of the Blue Ridge?—A few intimations upon the plan to be adopted to lead to success, must suffice for the present. Strong objections will exist to increasing the State debt. Consequently, that must be avoided. And this can only be done in one way. As a substitute for the issue of bonds, let the State authorize transfer of stocks in other improvements, at their market value, to the extent of two thirds of the requisite amount to construct the whole Road, as fast as one third shall be subscribed by individuals. Let the work commence west and east of the Blue Ridge, provided the requiste amount of stock be subscribed; and let the State undertake the construction of the Tunnel, upon the plan adopted by the State of Virginia, as a State work; and as soon as completed let it be turned over to the company, and the company be bound to pay to the State a bonus of fifty cents on travel and forty cents a ton on freight, to remunerate the State for her expenditure, and afterwards to relieve the citizens of the State from direct taxation. As most time would be required to construct the Tunnel, and the approaches to it, that work should be commenced as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained.

This policy being adopted by the State, general confidence would be given to the enterprise, and its final completion secured.

When time and opportunity again offer, I may endeavor to demonstrate that all the citizens of the State, as well as all the improvements east of the Blue Ridge, are deeply interested in this project, and that it must prove a profitable investment of capital, and that the State has ample means to effect it, without increasing the State debt or taxes.

W. H.-T.

In Debt and out of Debt.—Of what a hideous progeny of ill is debt the father! What meanness, what invasions of self respect, what cares, what double dealing! How, in due season, it will carve the frank, open face into wrinkles, how, like a knife, it will stab the honest heart! How it has been known to change a goodly face into a mask of brass; how with the "damned custom" of debt, has the man become the callous trickster! A freedom of debt and what nourishing sweetness may be found in cold water; what toothsomeness in dry crust; what ambrosial nourishment in a hard egg. Be sure of it, he who dines out of debt, though his meal be a biscuit and an onion, dines in "the Apollo."—And then for raiment—what warmth in a thread-bare coat, if the tailor's receipt be in your pocket! what Tyrian purple in the faded waistcoat, the vest not owed for! How glossly the well-worn hat if it cover not the aching head of a debtor! Next to home sweets, is the out door recreation of the free man. The street door falls not a knell on his heart; the foot on the stair case, though he live on the third pair sends no spasms through his anatomy; at the rap of the door he can crow forth, "come in," and his pulse still beat healthfully, his heart sink not in his bowels. See him abroad. How he returns look for look with any passenger, how he saunters; how meeting an acquaintance, he stands and gossips!

But then, this man knows not debt—debt, that casts a drug into the richest wine; that makes the food of the gods unwholesome, indigestible; that sprinkles the banquet of a Lucullus with ashes, and drops soot into the soup of an Emperor; debt, that like the moth makes valueless furs and velvets—inclosing the wearer in a festering prison, (the shirt of Nessus was a shirt not paid for;) debt, that writes upon frescoed walls the hand writing of the attorney; that puts a voice of terror in the knocker; that makes the heart quake at the haunted fireside; debt, that invisible demon that walks abroad with a man, now quickening his steps, now making him look on all sides like a hunted beast, and now bringing to his face the ashy hue of death as the unconscious passenger looks glancingly upon him. Poverty is a bitter draught, yet may—and sometimes with advantage—be guiped down. Though the drinker make wry faces, there may, after all, be a wholesome bitterness in the cup. But debt, however courteously it be offered, is the cup of a syren, and the wine, spiced and delicious, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him, but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf out upon a holiday—a slave—to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor! My son, if poor, see the wine running spring, let thy mouth water at least a week's rool, thing a threadbare coat the "only wear," and acknowledge a white washed garret the finest housing place for a gentleman. Do this, and flee debt. So shall thy heart be at peace and the sheriff be confounded. *Douglas Jerrold.*

"Don't Worry."—This is the first thing an editor should get by heart. If Mr. Slocum threatens to withdraw his patronage because you criticised Professor Drawl's lecture on the onion question, don't worry—but tell him to go ahead and do it.

If Mr. Bullion writes you an insulting letter saying that if you don't stop writing about the Diddleton Railroad, he will ruin you with a law suit—don't worry, but dare him to try it on.

If Mr. Smith threatens to "cave your head in" because you mentioned that his son Bob was sent to the tombs for pelting a street lamp with brickbats—don't worry, but tell him that you so love the law, that you dine on salad made of red tape and sealing wax.

Again we say, never worry. If you do, you are no more calculated for an editor than a Quaker is for marine hornpipes.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Beauties of Know-Nothingism.—An important fact, which the South cannot too carefully mark, was developed at the recent meeting of the State Council of the Know-Nothing Order in Massachusetts. A split and separation took place upon the question of sustaining the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. The Gardner Know-Nothings were for supporting the nominees, and the thorough abolitionized character of the Gardner Fillmore branch is depicted in a speech made by one of the leaders, E. O. Baker, in the Council. He said:

"He would ask the council, as reasonable men, what had given the slave power its strength, grasping at every inch of our free dominion? It was the great national democratic party. It gave us Texas, forced on us the Mexican war and their trains of slavery—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the power to carry slavery into the Territories, and forced every one of us to fight the great battle in opposition. What was it that gave all these things to the American people, the election of Franklin Pierce included? The purchased Irish vote—the foreign vote. The greatest, the paramount question, then, was not that of slavery, but of native Americanism. [Loud cheers.] He would say, as an anti-slavery man, that he would do everything to redeem the country from the grasp of slavery; but, first and foremost, that we should be free from foreign influence, that helped to give us all the tools of this slavery. [Cheers.] The American party was split in twain by the slavery question, but only for a time; for 'truth struck to earth would rise again.' The party which would prevail in this State, were this division continued, would be the Frank Pierce democracy; and it was to be hoped not. By healing up of divisions the State would be saved from this disgrace, and be in a position to serve in future, as it had done in the past, the credit and reputation of old Massachusetts."

How do Southern Fillmorenes relish such sentiments, coming from their *national* brethren of New England? Can they, by further affiliation with the secret Order, give aid and comfort to the enemies of the South, who make war upon and persecute the adopted citizens upon the avowed ground that the latter, in resisting abolition, have aided in giving to Southern men something like equality of rights? Is not Native Americanism at the North the handmaiden and potent instrument of anti-slavery? Its effect has been to introduce into the two Houses of Congress the worst elements of anti-slavery, and the present boldly declared purpose of Massachusetts Fillmorenes is to keep up the war upon naturalized citizens and to give new impetus to schemes of abolition aggrandizement and aggression on the South. In this unholy and mischievous crusade, they boast that they have a faithful ally in Mr. Fillmore, who stands on the same platform of bigotry and persecution. The notorious Brownlow, of Tennessee, produces evidence that Fillmore is bound, heart and soul, to the organization of conspirators who seek to break up the Constitution and to destroy the civil and religious rights guaranteed by the sacred charter of Union. Brownlow says:

"We assert, and we know whereof we speak, that during the troubles in Buffalo, where Mr. Fillmore resided, several years ago, between the Americans and the Foreigners, Mr. Fillmore was a member of the "American League," which was formed to protect the native citizens against the aggressions of foreigners and unnaturalized citizens. Mr. Fillmore was also a member of the "*Order of United Americans*" before he was President of the United States. His whole course of conduct while President shows that before the present American party was organized, he was thoroughly imbued with American principles.

Since Mr. Fillmore's retirement from the Presidency, he was initiated into Council 177, in New York, and took the three degrees of the Order—took the *oaths* of the party, if the reader please—and, if again elected to the Presidency, as we are confident he will be, he is just the man to carry out his engagements and to comply with his obligations."

Mr. Fillmore has long been charged with having secretly affiliated with the proscriptive order, and he has not denied, either directly or indirectly, the authenticity of the statement. It is now openly admitted, in its full extent, by one of his active champions. How, then, can Old Line Whigs voted for Fillmore without a sacrifice of principle and candor? Above all, how can Southern men vote for a man who, as a sworn member of the Order, is bound to comply with its Inquisitorial commands and to persecute adopted citizens whose great alleged crime is that they have stood by the Constitution and the equal rights of the South? Can Mr. Fillmore, if elected, refuse to obey the order of his anti-slavery Gardner vouchers of Massachusetts?

Encounter with a Wolf.—Some two or three weeks since a very large male wolf, driven by hunger from the forests, made his appearance in the region of country in this county known as the Crossings Forks. He commenced his depredations upon stock and began to be a great annoyance the husbandmen of that locality. At last a young man named Christian Beachy, who had frequently seen his tracks in the snow, declared his intention to give him chase if he ever came across him when he (Beachy) was on his favorite horse. A few days since Beachy, in Company with another young man, also mounted, beheld the wolf's track in the snow. It was apparently just made, and a dash after him was at once determind upon. The snow was two feet deep, but nothing daunted, Beachy, on his powerful horse, plunged through it into the forest, followed by his companion, who was unable to keep up. The wolf, finding himself pursued, dashed forwards but the gallant steed of Beachy, after a chase of half an hour, bore him by the side of the wolf. Springing from his horse, he (being unarmed) caught the animal by the tail. Then a battle ensued of a fierce character. The wolf snapped his powerful jaws in rage, but, by continually jerking him about and administering at every opportunity a powerful kick with a heavy boot in the side, he managed to hold on uninjured until the arrival of his companion, when the ferocious animal was dispatched with a well-aimed blow from a club. Beachy is a man of great muscular power and courage, which enabled him to retain his hold upon the wolf until he was dispatched. When his companion arrived he was nearly exhausted. The wolf would not have been so easily captured but, being indiscreet in his younger days, he had put one of his feet in a steel trap and thereby lost the entire foot to the first joint.

Cumberland Telegraph.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company, Pittsboro', N. C., May 26, 1856.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

55—awtd.

☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES W. BRYAN,

(Formerly of North-Carolina,)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 23, Law Building, *Lexington Street*,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Baltimore, and in the Supreme Court of the United States and Court of Claims at Washington.

May 20, 1856. 1125—w4w.

Common Schools.—The Committee of Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG, F. J. HUTCHINS, W. W. WHITAKER, } Committee.

May 23, 1856. 5t—swtA1.

We are requested to announce W. D. Jones as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

May 27, 1856. 54—1d.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1856.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified, four weeks before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Halifax, Saturday, June 7th,
Jackson, Northampton, Monday, the 9th,
Murfreesboro', Hertford, Tuesday, 10th,
Gatesville, Gates, Wednesday, the 11th,
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, the 12th,
E. City, Pasquotank, Friday, the 13th,
Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, the 14th,
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, the 16th,
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 17th,
Windsor, Bertie, Wednesday, the 18th.

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot—Mr. Gilmer's home organ—endeavors to make capital out of the assault on Sumner, by declaring that "he is one of the most bitter opponents of the American party." If it be true that Mr. Sumner is opposed to the K. N. party, how did it happen that Gov. Gardner, the leading K. N. of Massachusetts, and frequently praised for his "nationality" by the Patriot and others of the brethren South, presided over the late Boston meeting, called to sympathize with Sumner? The Patriot knows that the Know Nothings and black Republicans of Massachusetts *are one and the same*. And this is true as to nearly all the free States. But a few months ago the K. N's and black Republicans of Pennsylvania publicly united, and published an address to that effect, against the Democrats; and only a day or two since the Know Nothings of Vermont adopted resolutions denouncing President Pierce and proposing to unite with the black Republicans in the Congressional and Presidential elections.

The positions of parties in their aggressions upon the constitutional rights of the South, and in their acquiescence in the same, are as follows: First, we have such as Beecher, Garrison, and Fred Douglas in the lead, preparing the way for Greely, Sumner, Seward, Ford, Gardner, and the like, a mixture of K. N's and black Republicans; secondly, the black Republicans referred to; thirdly, the great body of the K. N's of the free States, protesting against any more slave States, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri line and demanding its restoration; fourthly, a few of the K. N's of the free States, and the great body of them South, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri line as a "reckless and unwise" act. If the Editor of the Patriot will look in that glass he will see his own face, and what sort of company he is in. But we forbear.

☞ The Democratic National Convention assembled at Cincinnati on Monday last. It was no doubt permanently organized on Tuesday, and will proceed to ballot for President to-day, Wednesday. We shall probably announce the result in our issue of Saturday.

This is, all things considered, the most important Convention of the kind ever held. We have full confidence in it. We believe its deliberations will terminate harmoniously—that sound principles will be recognized and proclaimed, and that good and true men will be nominated for President and Vice President.

Person County.—Our correspondent, "A Democrat," has done no more than sheer justice to those worthy and popular gentlemen, Col. Cunningham and Mr. Hester, of Person. With such men in the field in that County for the Legislature, we may safely count upon a signal victory and an increased majority for Bragg.

Desperation Double-Distilled.—The "Asheville Spectator" publishes a communication, in which the writer endeavors to prove that Governor Bragg is an infidel! The folly of Know Nothingism, as represented by the "Spectator," is equalled only by its depravity and rascality.

Hertford County.—The Norfolk Herald states that the Know Nothings of Hertford county have nominated Zephaniah Askew for the Senate, and Jos. B. Slaughter for the House of Commons. We have heard of no Democratic nominations. Mr. Rayner, we presume, retires.

Voice of the People.

We continue our extracts from letters from friends, showing the condition of public sentiment in various parts of the State. Our prospects are indeed cheering; but let no Democrat on this account relax his exertions. We beat "Sam" badly last August,—let us *overwhelm* him in August and November next.

A friend in Nash County writes us as follows:

"Nash will be right side up in the coming contest.—Bragg will get a larger majority in this County than has ever been given to any man. My word for it Gilmer will not get forty votes in Nash."

A friend writes us from Forsyth:

"I shall look fo a good supply of Bragg tickets, as there will be a great many wanted. We shall have no use for Gilmer tickets about here, for there are but two or three Know Nothings in this neighborhood, and they are as sick as half-drowned kittens; but they say Mr. Gilmer would do if he had not sent so many shinplasters about through the country. They say their sbins had almost got well, and they did not need these plasters. I asked them what made them sore, and they would'nt answer—but I will tell you; they got them hurt at night, trying to find "Sam," roaming up and down in the dark, along fences, through thickets, and crossing creeks. * * I like the Standard very much, and especially the way you give it to the K. N's.—Go ahead. The old constitutional Democratic party is right, and must prevail."

A friend in Portsmouth, Va., writes:

"I admire your cash system, and trust you will rigidly adhere to it. Do not spare the Know Nothings, but give them thunder and rub it in. You have our best wishes for Bragg's success. Though we cannot aid you by our votes, we all feel a deep and abiding interest in the continued success of Democracy in your good old State."

A friend in Anson writes as follows:

"The state of parties in Anson promises well for Democracy, and I feel confident there are few Counties in the State where there will be a greater gain for our ticket. The K. N's were early in establishing their councils in this County, but a large portion of the old line Whigs repudiated the humbug, and will not vote their ticket, State or national, under any circumstances. Many of the most influeatial old line Whigs are with us."

A friend in the West writes as follows:

"Having passed through a number of Counties of Western Carolina, the writer can safely assure you that *Bragg* and *Victory* is the watchword of the Democracy every where. Numbers of the old Whigs are coming into our ranks. Let the canvass be prosecuted with the usual vigor, and Bragg's majority will reach *twelve thousand*."

A correspondent—formerly an old line Whig—writes us as follows from Randolph:

"I have always been a Whig, till about twelve months ago, when I lost them. They strayed off from the fold after a false principle. The K. N's say a great many hard things of me, because I act with the Democracy. I have always believed, and so expressed myself, that the Democrats were true republicans, (except designing demagogues in the party, which is equally applicable to the Whigs,) and the difference between them and the Whigs related to opinions on public measures—both being equally zealous for the good of the country."

A friend in Moore county writes:

"I have been a close observer of the battle between Cameron, the K. N., and Hale of the Observer. I think Hale has completely skinned him, hair and hide; and Bragg will skin Gilmer just as badly in next August. Such men as Steele and Hale surely cannot vote for Gilmer and Fillmore. I think Fillmore will yet dodge the nomination.—He must know the chance is bad."

A facetious and hard-sensed friend in old Nash writes:

"Did you think you could get clear of me by your "cash system?" Nonsense. I have a *neighbour* who does business by the same rule, where I have just been and borrowed ten dollars, which you will find enclosed, to pay up what I am in arrears with you, and pay for the weekly Standard for the next two or three years to come, and stop you from bothering me with your "cross marks." If I do not survive the expiration of my subscription you must send the unexpired time to Irvin Boykin of the Oldfield's precinct, who has raised *fourteen Democratic sons*—the youngest one voted for his first time last summer for L. O'B. Branch.—As for the Democracy of Nash you know we never boast; but this year we cannot keep our spirits down for Bragging. If you feel the earth shake on the first Thursday in August in the direction of Nash, don't be alarmed."

A friend in Yancey, who heard the discussion between Bragg and Gilmer, writes:

"Gilmer is a terrible bore. He began by trying to "soft-soap" the people—telling them about their beautiful country, their mountains, &c. Complained that a distinguished editor had called him "the shinplaster candidate," and that Bragg would'nt apologize. Swore he was a better Free Suffrage man than Bragg. Said Bragg hated an "American" worse than an abolitionist. He wound up with a word to the ladies, and told his mouse tale (*quere*, tail?)

Some of our folks say Bragg is worse than Clingman on K. N'ism. He commenced with Gilmer's "side issues"—Gilmer trying to draw him off and make him waste his time. Said Gilmer was ignoring his own platform. Having disposed of these lighter matters, he rolled up his sleeves and pitched into K. N'ism—the old monster that Clingman slew last year. Gods! how the old exhumed carcass did stink. He exposed it in all its ghostly corruption, and swept on, cries urging him for "a little more grape," till he reached the oaths, which he had in a tiny, but authentic volume, or pamphlet, given him in Haywood—To gratify Gilmer's curiosity he stated the pamphlet was given him by a man, who obtained it from a woman, who stole it from her husband. The discussion continued till 5 o'clock. Bragg made a fine impression. He was not half so highly esteemed before."

A friend in Rowan writes:

"The Democrats are in excellent spirits—never knew them in better. Charles Judas Alexander Arnold Rose notwithstanding. Put us down for 250 majority for Bragg in Rowan."

A friend in Carteret writes:

"The Democrats of Carteret and Jones have nominated W. P. Ward, of Jones, for the Senate. Levi T. Oglesby is again running for the Commons in this county. K. N'ism is utterly powerless in Carteret; and if the signs of the times are not deceptive, we shall carry the county for Bragg by the largest majority ever given a Democrat. The truth of this prediction will be gloriously attested in August next."

A friend in Wilson county writes:

"We all want you to understand in time to prepare plenty of Bragg tickets. It is unnecessary for the Star or Register to trouble themselves in furnishing tickets for this section. Some may think Gilmer will track after the old Pee Dee Wagoner, but it is a mistake. The Wagoner got six votes at our precinct

The Assault on Sumner.

The assault on Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, by Mr. Brooks, of South-Carolina, is occupying much of the public attention.

The committee of the Senate, to whom the matter was referred, have made their report, expressing the opinion that the assault involved a breach of Mr. Sumner's privileges as a Senator, but that the Senate have no right to do more than to transmit the facts to the House for their action; which was done. We may, therefore, look for some warm work in the House.

This affair has stirred up much feeling in New England. Meetings have been held in Boston and elsewhere, to denounce the assault; and the Legislature of Massachusetts, now in session, have passed the following resolutions on the subject. They passed the Senate unanimously, and were concurred in by the House by a vote of 187 to 28:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, That we have received with deep concern, information of the recent violent assault, committed in the Senate chamber at Washington, upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of our representatives in Congress, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from South-Carolina—an assault which no provocation could justify—brutal and cowardly in itself—a gross breach of parliamentary privilege—a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech—an outrage of the decencies of civilized life, and an indignity to the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the name of the free and enlightened people, demands for her representatives in the National Legislature entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of the essential right of American citizens.

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Sumner's earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his manly defence of human rights and free territory.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called upon by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard to the rights of her citizens and respect for her character as a sovereign State, to demand, and the Legislature of Massachusetts hereby does demand of the National Congress a prompt and strict investigation into the recent assault upon Mr. Sumner, and the expulsion by the House of Mr. Brooks, of South-Carolina, and any other members concerned with him in said assault.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the senators and members of the House of Representatives from this commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States."

In order that our readers may have some idea of the character of the speech of Sumner, which provoked Mr. Brooks to chastise him, we make some extracts, as follows:

"But, before entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised themselves to eminence on this floor in championship of human wrongs; I mean the Senator from South-Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] and the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, sally forth together in the same adventure. I regret much to miss the elder Senator from his seat, but the cause against which he has run a tilt, with such activity of animosity, demands that the opportunity of exposing him should not be lost; and it is for the cause that I speak. The Senator from South-Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course, he has chosen a mistress, to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean the harlot Slavery. For her, his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is then too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don Quixote, in behalf of his wench, Dulcinea del Toboso, is all surpassed. The asserted rights of slavery, which shock equality of all kinds, are cloaked by a fantastic claim of equality. If the slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great fathers of the Republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution—in other words, the full power in the National Territories to compel fellow men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction block—then, sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South-Carolina out of the Union!—Heroic knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus!

* * * * * * * * * * *

But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming, as he announces, "from a State"—ay, sir, from South-Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from this newly formed community, which he will not recognise even as "a body politic." Pray, sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of "the State" which he represents? He surely cannot have forgotten its shameful imbecility from slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for slavery since. He cannot have forgotten its wretched persistence in the slave trade as the very apple of its eye, and the condition of its participation in the Union. He cannot have forgotten its Constitution, which is republican only in name, confining power in the hands of the few, and founding the qualifications of its legislators on "a settled freehold estate and ten negroes." And yet the Senator, to whom that "State" has in part committed the guardianship of its good name, instead of moving, with backward treading steps, to cover its nakedness, rushes forward, in the very ecstasy of madness, to expose it by provoking a comparison with Kansas. South-Carolina is old; Kansas is young. South-Carolina counts by centuries, where Kansas counts by years.—But a beneficent example may be born in a day; and I venture to say, that against the two centuries of the older "State," may be already set the two years of trial, evolving corresponding virtue, in the younger community. In the one, is the long wail of Slavery; in the other, the hymns of Freedom. And if we glance at special achievements, it will be difficult to find anything in the history of South-Carolina which presents so much of heroic spirit in an heroic cause as appears in that repulse of the Missouri invaders by the beleaguered town of Lawrence, where even the women gave their effective efforts to Freedom. The matrons of Rome, who poured their jewels into the treasury for the public defence—the wives of Prussia, who, with delicate fingers, clothed their defenders against French invasion—the mothers of our own Revolution, who sent forth their sons, covered over with prayers and blessings, to combat for human rights, did nothing of self-sacrifice truer than did these women on this occasion. Were the whole history of South-Carolina blotted out of existence, from its very beginning down to the day of the last election of the Senator to his present seat on this floor, civilization might lose—I do not say how little; but surely less than it has already gained by the example of Kansas, in its valiant struggle against oppression, and in the development of a new science of emigration. Already in Lawrence alone there are newspapers and schools, including a High School, and throughout this infant Territory there is more mature scholarship far, in proportion to its inhabitants, than in all South-Carolina. Ah, sir, I tell the Senator that Kansas, welcomed as a free State, will be a "ministering angel" to the Republic when South-Carolina, in the cloak of darkness which she hugs, "lies howling."

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Slidell called attention to a telegraphic despatch giving Mr. Sumner's statement before the House committee, published in the morning Baltimore papers. A long debate ensued, the substance of which is as follows:

"Mr. Slidell said Mr. Sumner's statement declares: "Other persons were about me, at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas of Illinois, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, and, I thought, also, my assailant, standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me there I have no recollection As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I recognized no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio."

Mr. Slidell stated that it seemed to him proper to explain his own position in relation to this matter, as the statement published might cause a false impression in the public mind. When the Senate adjourned on that day, he entered the ante-room where he engaged in conversation with Messrs. Douglas, Fitzpatrick, and J. Glancy Jones; and while there seated he was informed that Mr. Sumner had been badly beaten by Mr. Brooks. He came into the chamber, but there were so many persons crowded around Mr. Sumner that he did not see him at all, and he soon returned to the ante-room to finish his conversation.

Having remained there for some time, he was passing through the reception room to go home, when he met Mr. Sumner in the door, leaning on two persons whom he did not know. His face was covered with blood; and as Mr. Slidell was not on such terms of intercourse as to make it necessary to express any sympathy, not having spoken to Mr. Sumner for two years, he turned aside and went out by another door. He had not the slightest idea before the occurrence took place that Mr. Brooks or any body else had any intention of attacking Mr. Sumner, and was entirely free from any participation or counsel in the matter.

Mr. Douglas corroborated the statement of Mr. Slidell. When he heard that Mr. Sumner had been attacked his first idea was to come in and endeavor to restore quiet; but upon reflecting that his motives in interfering might be misconstrued, he did not enter the Senate chamber until the affray was over. The crowd around Mr. Sumner was then so large that for some time he could not see him. He saw Messrs. Toombs, Pearce, Crittenden and Evans all seated in or near their usual seats; but he was not near Mr. Brooks, as stated in the report. This was a total misapprehension on Mr. Sumner's part. Mr. Douglas added that he had no knowledge or suspicion that any assault was contemplated or would be made, either here or elsewhere.

He did not approach Mr. Brooks or speak to him, and was not within fifty feet of the Senator from Georgia. How such an idea could have got into Mr. Sumner's head it was impossible for him to conceive. The published statement might carry the impression over the country that he was aiding and abetting the assault, and was, in fact, a participant in it; but that was an entirely erroneous idea, as he did not even know that Mr. Sumner was in the Capitol at the time the assault was committed.

Mr. Toombs remarked that he was in his seat at the time, and how Mr. Sumner could have supposed that he saw him near Mr. Brooks, he could not tell. It might be that in the confusion Mr. Sumner mistook Gov. Gorman for him. In expressing his opinions about the affair at the time, some gentlemen condemned it, but he told Mr. Brooks that he approved of it.

Mr Butler had just arrived in the city, and said he should have assumed all the responsibility which had been taken by his gallant relative. He denied in the most emphatic manner the statement of Mr. Sumner, that what he had said in his speech was strictly in response to what Mr. Butler had said on former occasions. He understood that the State of Massachusetts had passed resolutions in reference to the affray, and when those resolutions should be presented to the Senate, he would speak on the subject as it deserved—not a single one of the remarks which had been quoted in application to him, was a response to any thing he had said on the Kansas question. His friends in South Carolina, and some of his friends here, thought that he had been remarkably moderate in the character of his remarks. He had scrupulously avoided saying anything to violate the courtesies of the Senatorial debates, and spoke neither of the Senator from Massachusetts, to him, or about him.

Mr. Wade said that it was impossible for him to sit still and hear such principles avowed as had been on this occasion. As to the facts in reference to that assault, he knew nothing about them and had nothing to say on that point. He was here in a pretty lean minority, not more than one-fifth of the Senate entertaining opinions similar to his; but when he heard it stated upon this floor that an assassin-like, cowardly attack had been made upon a man unarmed and having no power to defend himself, and that he had been stricken down and almost murdered, and then heard a Senator avow that he approved such conduct, it became a matter of some interest and some importance to all the members of the body, and the minority especially. A brave man could not defend himself against such attacks as this, and he might be overpowered by numbers; but overpowered or not, live or die, (said he,) I will vindicate the rights of liberty of debate and the freedom of discussion, so long as I live. If the principle avowed here is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat. Although you are four to one, I am here to meet you! A man can die in no better cause than in vindicating the rights of debate upon this floor. If these principles are to be approved by the majority, and become a part and parcel of the law of Congress, let it be understood.

Mr. Wilson thought the explanation of the Senator from Louisiana was not inconsistent with anything stated by his colleague. He had no idea that Mr. Sumner intended to place Mr. Slidell in a false position. The Senator from Illinois also made his explanation, and I see nothing in that inconsistent with the statement of Mr. Sumner. He was struck down upon this floor by a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault.

Mr. Butler, (in his seat.)—You are a liar!

Mr. Stuart called the Senator to order. He also urged that there was no question before the Senate, and it was evident that the debate was becoming acrimonious, and he hoped it might be postponed until the matter could be considered with more calmness.

Mr. Butler apologized for a word which fell from him in a moment of excitement.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to say that his colleague had stated the facts to the best of his recollection, and it was not to be expected that after such severe blows which had rendered him unconscious, he could be perfectly accurate in every minute particular. He did not believe that he had intended to do injustice by anybody. When he should have recovered and be able to take his place in the Senate, he would be ready to meet the Senator from South Carolina, or any other Senator, in debate upon these matters; and any assumption of superiority by the Senator from South Carolina over him or any other Senator representing his views, might pass for what it was worth."

Judge Butler is an accomplished gentleman and an honorable man. He has never assailed either abolition Senators or abolition States, like Massachusetts, with any thing like the bitterness which characterizes the remarks of Mr. Sumner towards him and towards his State. He was absent at the time from the City. Mr. Sumner knew it, and took advantage of it. Mr. Sumner's speech was insulting to Judge Butler personally, and grossly abusive and slanderous towards South Carolina. It was intended so to be. It was an indecent and unmannerly exhibition of sectional feeling and abolition rage. He was well whipped for it, and he deserved every lick he received. We regret that the caning was necessary, and that it took place where it did, in the Senate chamber. The result of it may be injurious to the peace of the country,—it has engendered and aroused ill feeling in some portions of the free States, and it has given the abolitionists an opportunity to make proselytes by prating about the freedom of debate. This is also to be regretted; but such freedom of speech means this—the right to declare, on the floor of the Senate, that one of the States of the Confederacy is infamous, and that her Senator is the wicked champion of human wrongs! But we go back to the beginning, and place the blame for all this where it belongs. *The presiding officer of the Senate is responsible, next to Sumner, for this unfortunate affair.* Why did he not check him, and require him to take his seat? Why did he permit him to go on, hour after hour, spouting forth his deliberately prepared invectives—his vile slanders—his infamous falsehoods against honorable Senators and against sovereign States?

Language has no effect on such men as Sumner, Seward, Wade, and Wilson. It has been tried upon them by Douglas, Mason, and other Senators, and it has failed. They are lost to all sense of shame, and *feel* only when they are caned or kicked. We do not believe they are honest,—they are too intelligent not to know that they are in error on the question of slavery; and our belief is, that they agitate the question, not because they really sympathize with the negro, but for their own personal advancement and gain. The hundreds of thousands of uninformed persons whom they are inflaming and misleading on this subject, are no doubt honest; and "more's the pity." This consideration but sinks them the deeper among the venal, the corrupt, and the infamous agitators and demagogues who have in all ages afflicted and cursed mankind. Nor do we believe that these men truly represent their States. As one proof of this, we give below an article from the Boston Courier, one of the ablest and most conservative papers in New England. It is in striking contrast with the furious proceedings in Boston and elsewhere:

"We made such comments as occurred to us, yesterday, in regard to the assault upon Mr. Sumner. We are no friends to violence, and especially are we unable to justify the mode chosen by Mr. Brooks for his attack, or to find any apology for his selection of a place which should be kept sacred from such scenes. It must be admitted, however, by all who are disposed to regard the subject reasonably and dispassionately, that the portion of Mr. Sumner's speech which prompted the act of violence, and which we published today, is excessively insulting and provoking, and not only highly indiscreet in sentiment and language, but unjustifiable, in any view in which it can be regarded. We should despise the son of Massachusetts who could hear his native State arraigned in such a temper without feeling and manifesting his indignation, and it would be strange if a South Carolinian did not resent the arrogant and contemptuous tone which Mr. Sumner saw fit to indulge towards South Carolina.

In regard to Judge Butler, inasmuch, as his expressions were more pointed and personal, they would be likely to excite even keener resentment. Mr Butler is an old man, long a member of the Senate, an accomplished gentleman, and a most amiable and honorable person. Of course he entertains extreme Southern opinions on the subject of slavery, but his character deservedly stands very high; he is a gentleman of urbane and courteous demeanor, and is universally beloved, esteemed and respected. Mr. Sumner's personal attack upon him was, in our opinion, unmannerly and indecent, in the highest degree, and none the more so Mr. Sumner's credit that it was made in Mr. Butler's absence from his place and from the city of Washington.

No person can reasonably suspect us of a disposition to check the freedom of debate. What debate is, conducted upon just and fair principles, is another question which we will not discuss now. But, in our judgment, no man who professes the doctrines of peace, has a right to employ that kind of language which inevitably provokes war, and then undertake to shield himself behind his non-resistant defences. And if he finds himself dragged out and made to suffer the penalty of his intemperance, who can he blame? He has voluntarily put himself upon a par with the intemperate and the violent, and must submit to the consequence.—Æsop informs us that a trumpeter, who was once taken prisoner in battle, claimed exemption from the common fate of prisoners of war, in ancient times, on the ground that he carried no weapons, and was in fact a non-combatant. "Non-combatant!" said his enemies, pointing to his trumpet, as they prepared to put him to death, "why, you hold in your hand the very instrument which incites our foes to ten-fold fury against us."

For ourselves, we are sure we should not have made a speech, of the description of Mr. Sumner's, were we disposed to do so, without counting the cost. We should have prepared ourselves, therefore, for our defence, and instead of being surprised, as Mr. Sumner was, and taken unawares, the first principles of logic would have instructed us that the advance of Mr. Brooks must be hostile, and that we must stand up and abide the issue. While we deplore, therefore, the public outrage, and condition of public affairs which has produced such unhappy consequences, at the seat of government, and while we particularly regret the place and mode of this unlawful act we are not at all surprised that a speech so intemperate and ill-judged as Mr. Sumner's has provoked some such retaliation as has ensued."

Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

The President on Thursday communicated to Congress Secretary Marcy's final reply to Lord Clarendon, respecting the enlistment difficulties. It declares that the disclaimer by the British Government of any intention to infringe the laws of the United States is satisfactory to the President; but, at the same time, announces the discontinuance by our Government of diplomatic intercourse with the present British Minister, Mr. Crampton, and its withdrawal of the powers of the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati.

The Washington Union of Friday says:

"We publish this morning the message of the President announcing to Congress that he has ceased to hold diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Crampton as the representative of Great Britain, together with Mr. Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon's late despatch, giving in detail the reasons of the President for adopting so important a step. It will be remembered that Lord Clarendon, on behalf of his government, distinctly disclaimed in his late despatch any intentional violation of our neutrality laws or our sovereign rights in the recruitment proceedings in which Mr. Crampton and three of the British consuls were charged to have been engaged. At the same time, Lord Clarendon declined to recall the offending officials, as requested, because, in the opinion of his government, the proof as to their guilt as charged was not satisfactory. It will be seen that the President accepts the disclaimer of the British government as sufficient; but, upon a careful review of the testimony against Mr. Crampton and the British consuls, is fully satisfied of their guilt as charged, and for that reason declines to hold further diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Crampton, and revokes the *exequatur* of the consuls. The review of the testimony against Mr. Crampton and the consuls by Mr. Marcy is a master-piece of argument, and will carry conviction, we are constrained to believe, even to the minds of the British ministry. Lord Clarendon had taken the ground that, as the British officials denied the allegations made against them, and as there was some cause to discredit the testimony of two witnesses, therefore his government had a right to assume that the parties were not guilty as charged. Mr. Marcy's answer to these positions leaves his lordship no escape. He first shows that, at best, the denials of the British officials are only partial, having reference to violations of our neutrality laws, and not extending to violations of our sovereign rights; but, waiving this point, he proceeds to prove that the testimony of the two witnesses impeached was not only not the material evidence in the cases, but that, as Mr. Crampton had employed these witnesses as his agents in the enlistment business, and as such had given them credit, he could not afterwards with justice undertake to dispute their credibility as witnesses against him. But, independently of the evidence of these two witnesses, Mr. Marcy proceeds to demonstrate, by other and more conclusive proof, such as Mr. Crampton's own letters, and by other written documents and additional affidavits that the parties were guilty as charged.

Mr. Marcy comments with just severity upon a paragraph in Lord Clarendon's despatch, in which it is said that "the intentions of the British government, and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the government of the United States," but that "those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in a conversation on the 22d of March, 1855." In reference to these statements, Mr. Marcy says that "Lord Clarendon labors under serious misapprehensions;" and proceeds, in the most positive and conclusive manner, to repel the correctness of Mr. Crampton's representations as to the conversation alluded to and thus to add another to the catalogue of misrepresentations of which Mr. Crampton has been lately convicted.

The whole case is presented by Mr. Marcy in a style at once dignified, pacific and forcible, whilst the argument is so clearly and logically made that it admits of no answer. As the case now stands, we have only to repeat a remark made some days ago: that the grounds on which Mr. Crampton's dismissal is placed furnish no reasonable cause to apprehend any interruption of the amicable relations between the two governments; and we cannot but indulge the expectation that when Mr. Marcy's reply reaches London, the British cabinet will promptly acquiesce in the course of our government, as the only one consistent with our national self-respect. It will be seen clearly that our government has much additional evidence fully sustaining the guilt of the accused parties, and that recent developments as to Mr. Crampton's misrepresentations of conversations furnish further reasons why our government cannot consent longer to hold diplomatic intercourse with him."

☞ The Know Nothings take credit to themselves for having, as *they* say, abolished their secresy, oaths, &c. Twelve months ago they declared that these oaths and this secrecy, and especially their third degree, were the very things to save the country and protect the rights of the South; *now* they say they are an open, midday, unsworn party, and ask the people on this account to trust them.—If they were right twelve months ago, they must be wrong now. Who knows how long they will maintain their present opinions as to the oaths and secrecy? They admit they have changed their line of conduct once,—they may do it again, and again; but every time they depart from usages which have become unpopular, they will of course declare that they are right, and that they are better prepared than ever to save the country. But such a party can never obtain the confidence of the people. It is rapidly going to decay. Like Jonah's gourd it sprang up in the night, and it is now withering under the sun of popular indignation. Let it die.

☞ Southern Know Nothings will perceive by the following what their Massachusetts brethren propose to do, if Sumner or any other abolitionist should be again whipped by a Southern man. The "American Council" of Worcester has taken the matter in hand. If Massachusetts members of Congress will for the future act like gentlemen, as Webster, Edward Everett, and John Davis used to do, we shall hear of no more such whippings as that so justly given to Sumner by Mr. Brooks, of South-Carolina:

BOSTON, May 30.—The American Council of Worcester has resolved, in case of the commission of any further outrages on Massachusetts men in Congress, to hold themselves prepared to depart at an hour's notice for Washington, and if necessary to defend them against any personal assault.

☞ The United States Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina met in this City on Monday last, Judge Potter in attendance, and Judge Wayne absent. District Attorney, R. P. Dick, Esq., of Greensborough; Marshall, Wesley Jones, Esq., of Wake—both in attendance. We learn that the Clerk of the Court, the venerable W. H. Haywood, is quite indisposed.

We learn that there are two criminal cases before the Court, as follows: The United States *vs.* W. F. Payne, Rockingham, charged with robbing the mail; and the United States *vs.* George Nelson, Guilford, charged with passing counterfeit coin.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Petersburg Express states that the Hessian fly is seriously injuring the wheat crop in portions of Virginia. The Express says:

"In Prince George, we learn they are carrying on the work of devastation, and giving the farmer no little anxiety and perplexity. On one farm alone, not two miles and a half from the city, the murderous insect has taken the privilege of appropriating over a thousand bushels of wheat to luxuriate upon for the season. Upon parts of this farm, quantities of the young wheat have been cut down for the benefit of the cattle, so full has it been found of the fly. In several other fields in the neighborhood they are quietly cutting off the harvest. Some of the stalks or straws of wheat, that have been pulled up casually, by the hand, have been found to contain four and five flies each. This is certainly deplorable."

BACK NUMBERS.—We regret that we can no longer furnish back numbers of the Standard. From the 1st of May we have been printing several hundred extra copies each week, but the demand has exceeded the supply. The flourishing condition of Democracy is alone to blame for this state of affairs.—Since the 1st of May we have added 500 names to our list, all cash-in-advance subscribers. Our friends generally will accept our thanks for their efforts in our behalf—they are too numerous for us to particularize.

☞ We call special attention to the notice of the Annual Examination of the Johnston Male and Female Academies, commencing to-day. The annual address, by Professor Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, will be delivered on the 5th June instant.

☞ We understand that Prof. C. H. Bracket will deliver a lecture at Johnston Male Academy, near Leach's, to-day, (the 4th inst.,) at 3 o'clock. The lecture will no doubt be highly interesting.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1856.

Crampton dismissed—Special message—Nicaragua—Success of Walker—Kansas—Flight of the leaders—Mr. Pugh's speech—Rivers and Harbors—Monster petition—Wagon Road to California—Cincinnati Convention—Sumner, Wilson and Brooks.

The Crampton case has been closed. His passports have been sent him, and the exequaturs of the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati withdrawn. They no longer are recognized by our Government as holding any official capacity. The message of the President of Thursday last, communicating to Congress the reply to Lord Clarendon's last despatch, presents a full view of the case. Lord Clarendon's apology is regarded as ample so far as the international offence is concerned. Mr. Crampton's dismissal is placed on such grounds as not to be offensive to Great Britain, so all danger of warlike demonstrations between the two countries may be considered as removed. He has made himself personally unacceptable to our government and to the American people, and he is therefore dismissed, his own government refusing to withdraw him. The truth is, recent disclosures have made it manifest that Mr. Crampton is by no means a safe representative of English interests here, having embroiled himself not only with the government to which he was accredited, but also with several distinguished men, misrepresenting their views and opinions, and thus aiding in bringing about a misunderstanding which might have resulted in serious consequences. His dismissal will, for this reason alone, be approved by moderate men of all parties.

Late accounts from Nicaragua communicate intelligence of the defeat of the Costa Ricans, and their withdrawal from the invaded country. They complain that they have been deceived as to the sentiments of the people of Nicaragua towards Walker; instead of finding them ready to take up arms against him, they, with much unanimity, sustain his administration and have aided in repelling the invasion. This victory confirms Walker's success, adds to his influence over the neighboring States of Central America, and will lead to a general desire among them to seek his friendship and alliance. He has yet many difficulties to overcome, to reduce the internal government of Nicaragua to system and order, and to settle disputes with other nations; but these will one by one disappear if he continues to retain the confidence of the people of Nicaragua and of the Americans whom he has invited to that country. His success justifies the policy of our government in recognizing the existing authorities in Nicaragua, and in receiving the new minister. Emigration from New Orleans continues to be very large.

Nothing is known here of Kansas affairs further than the information communicated by telegraph and published in the daily papers. These accounts are certainly greatly exaggerated, yet it may be fairly concluded that a collision has occurred, and that the Free State hotel at Lawrence, built with loop-holes and intended as a fortification, has been levelled with the ground. Such a fate is a just consequence of the traitorous purposes for which it was designed. Governor Reeder, one of the leaders of this rebellion, did not remain to share the dangers of the campaign, but ingloriously fled, turning up in Chicago, where he addressed a large meeting, to excite others to undertake the cause he himself had deserted. How much longer will such cowardly traitors abuse the confidence of an unsuspecting people! Violence is greatly to be regretted in a country where law is supreme, but its authority must be maintained at any expense. Jefferson remarked in connection with the whiskey insurrection, that it was better to experience such disturbances occasionally in a republican government than to live under monarchical rule. The Kansas excitement will soon pass away, law and order will gain the supremacy, and in a few years we shall wonder at the folly of those who have been instrumental in bringing a local dispute to the tribunal of violence.

Mr. Pugh, the new Democratic Senator from Ohio, presented his views on the Kansas question on Monday, fully endorsing the principles embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and sustaining the recommendation of the Committee on Territories, looking to its admission into the Union as a State so soon as it shall possess the requisite population. Mr. Toombs, of Ga., and Mr. Mason, of Virginia, each sustained the President in vetoing bills for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, making strong and able arguments against their constitutionality and their expediency. The debate on these vetoes will be prolonged for some time before a vote is taken.

One of the curiosities in its way is a monster petition by citizens of California, that a military wagon road be constructed by the government from the Western limits of the States across the plains to California. It contains seventy-five thousand signatures, and is splendidly bound in two volumes. It is a perfect representation of California ideas, and it is quite possible that the prayer of the petitioners may be granted. The estimated cost of the road is fixed at three hundred thousand dollars, although the probability is that the cost will be two or three times that sum. Should all the schemes for a Railroad to the Pacific be defeated, there may be a concurrence among all these interests in favor of the wagon road.—It will be a useful work and perfectly within the means of the government to complete in a short time.

Nearly or quite all the delegates to Cincinnati have left here for their destination. The Convention meets on Monday, will perfect its organization on Tuesday, and by Wednesday the balloting for the nomination may commence. Until then, opinions will be confused as to the result of even the first ballot. Here, the week has been marked by much electioneering, by combinations and proposed coalitions between subordinate interests, all of which will be blown to the winds at Cincinnati. A good and true man will certainly be nominated, but there may be a protracted struggle before a concentration of strength has been made. The confidence now felt that this nomination is equivalent to an election, adds to the importance of the Convention and to the obstinacy of the contest.

The report of the Special Committee of the Senate upon the assault on Mr. Sumner is a dignified document, and was referred to the House for such action as it may deem proper in the premises. It is possible that a motion may be made to expel Mr. Brooks, but as that requires a vote of two-thirds it cannot be carried. In the meantime hourly bulletins are issued by Mr. Sumner's friends upon the state of his health, and the extent of his injuries are magnified according to the demands of abolitionism. Mr. Wilson has also become involved in this connection. He characterized the attack as mean and cowardly, for which Mr. Brooks sent him a challenge. Some time since Mr. Wilson publicly proclaimed in his place in the Senate that he held himself responsible there or elsewhere for whatever assertions he should make. Nevertheless he declines the challenge, saying that he does not recognize the duelling code, and that such a mode of meeting responsibility was not intended to be recognized in his former remarks.

MECKLENBURG.

PHILADELPHIA May 31, 1856.

To the Editors of the Standard:

Before this letter reaches the types the Cincinnati nominations will have transpired, and we shall all be in an excellent humor with the result. Meantime, however, the utmost unanimity is felt here as touching the success of Pennsylvania's favorite. The untold interests which hang upon the event of a rupture with England, make politicians of even the Rip Van Winkles, who have for years slept upon their incomes. They are not Democrats, but the ever-living probability that the Democratic party will win, rivets their interest to the issue of the Cincinnati Convention, and they do not hesitate to acknowledge it. They have, with the Democratic party, unbounded confidence in Mr. Buchanan, and they are equally anxious for his success. But it is now too late to write of this; the jury is going out and we must await the verdict with resignation.

Speaking of a rupture with England, there is an idea evolved which I scarcely know how to express, but I will make an attempt.

Forty years ago we closed a conflict with that great nation, and left the field with glory enough to garnish a favorable peace. The actors of that day have, for the most part, left the stage, and a new generation is now in being. The glory of the past seems not to be bright enough for the present, and there is an unquenchable desire to rub it up. Go into all parts of the Union and you can hear, or see, or feel something that smacks of a desire to have another brush. Sooner or later it must come. The calculating few deprecate the thought, but the many cherish it as an heirloom, and will in due time give it force.

You and I know enough of England, her resources and her interests, to make us deprecate an unnecessary war. We know that the nation that whips her next, will have to deal heavy blows and enough of them; and that the glory won will cost the victor many pensions. Still, the idea is abroad, and we have to live its next door neighbor. Nor is it at a standstill, the circumstances of the day favour its development. England has an interest on this continent, she will fight for it, and, in the end, we will have it. This is the position of things, and what but war will settle the difficulty? An arbitrator standing off upon a rock might say, but why do you Americans say you will have the whole continent? To this I, for one, should not be quite able to give an off hand answer, I might reply, we will have it because we will; and this would probably be the final answer of our whole country. Things look like a war with England some of these days. This great question is of vital importance to the South. England is now her great market, New England is a subordinate one; in the event of a war with the former, both will be cut off. England will close hers, and the spirit of abolition will abrogate the frail tenures upon which rests the other. In Old England there is no fanaticism apart from interest, in New England there is any quantity, because interest gives no other occupation. In the event of a war there, the South would scarcely be able to decide which was the better friend. This is a dark picture, but it is a true one. If England should ever land an army here it will march under two banners—the lion and the negro. There may be patriotism enough in New England to fight against the former, but not against the latter. Peace is the policy of the South. She has enough to do to maintain her constitutional rights against her domestic foes; let her conquer or gag them, and then it will be her time to policise.

Our order-loving but not order-observing community is a good deal exercised about the assault upon Mr. Sumner. For my own part I think the Union should not be dissolved merely because fanatics prate and hotheads deal blows. I regret the occurrence because I think it is a surrender of advantages to the Abolitionists. S. H.

☞ One of the very best Schools for educating young ladies in Orange county is at the residence of D. C. Parrish, at Round Hill, N. C. It is private, select, and well conducted.

☞ Gov. Bragg arrived at home on Friday evening last, from his canvass in the West. The Governor is in excellent health and spirits.

☞ The attention of our readers is invited to the interesting letter of our Washington Correspondent.

☞ At the last term of Hertford County Court, John Vann, Esq., was elected Sheriff by the Magistrates, in place of John P. Bridgers, Esq., dec'd.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh took place at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon last, 31st ult., Wm. D. Haywood, Esq., in the Chair. The following committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating our National Anniversary.

On behalf of the Citizens:

Dr. L. S. Perry, Edward Cantwell, P. F. Pescud, | Isaac Proctor, W. L. Pomeroy, Jno. C. Partridge.

On behalf of the Sons of Temperance:

J. W. Howard, P. P. Williams, J. M. Perkinson.

On behalf of the Military:

Oak-City Guards,

Commissary J. J. Iredell, Sargt. Jno. Spelman, Corporal W. J. Brown.

Independent Guards:

Sargt. J. Nichols, Sargt. A. D. Tumbro, Private H. C. Smith.

☞ The members of the above committees are requested to meet at the *Armory of the Oak-City Guards*, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

JNO. SPELMAN, Pres. *pro tem.*

For the Standard.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

— ARMORY OAK-CITY GUARDS, RALEIGH, N. C., June 2, 1856.

At a called meeting of the Oak-City Guards, held this morning, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the decree of Almighty God, our beloved fellow-soldier, Dr. Jos. J. W. Tucker, the Surgeon of our corps, has passed from time to eternity—cut down in the morning of life, and in the midst of his usefulness; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the will of an Alwise Creator, we deeply regret and deplore the untimely death of our friend, who, but a few short days ago was in our midst, rejoicing with us in bright hopes of the future.

Resolved, That in his death the Oak City Guards have sustained an irreparable loss; and as the cold hand of the relentless destroyer has now closed his eyes and hushed his voice forever, that we cherish within our sad hearts a fond remembrance of the many manly qualities which ennobled his character and adorned his life.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with, and offer our condolence to the bereaved and afflicted mother and relatives of the deceased; and in mingling our tears with theirs would fain soothe the anguish of their bleeding hearts.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the City papers with a request that they publish the same.

The Clayton Bulwer Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The message which the President sent to the Senate yesterday, on the subject of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, contains only the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas. Mr. Marcy says the proposition of England to arbitrate is not fully understood, but it is supposed to mean a reference of the differences to a third power, assuming the ground that the only difference of opinion consists in the interpretation of the treaty; whereas, our government considers that England had no possession nor territorial jurisdiction in Central America when the treaty was signed; while England contends that she may by virtue of her old protectorate of the Mosquito Coast, take by military force and hold San Juan and the Bay Islands. Such ideas are totally irreconcilable with our ideas of the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus. Instead of submitting to arbitration, the most practicable way would be the annulment of the treaty, and thus relieve the United States from present restrictions. The President cannot consent to admit a doubt as to the construction of the treaty.—While declining to submit the treaty to arbitration, he suggests that, so far as the rightful limits of the balance of the Bay Islands of the Mosquito Coast, are concerned, and a reference to eminent men by Mr. Dallas to ascertain whether the pending difference cannot be settled by direct negotiations; and, if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration, relating to their political geography, it being assumed that all other points would then yield to a conference with Lord Clarendon.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—A despatch from Cincinnati, dated Friday, May 30, says:

A large addition was made to-day to the outsiders and delegates, particularly of the Hards; of whom quite a number have arrived. The outside strength of Mr. Buchanan is decidedly the strongest. The Committee will refuse tickets of admission to the Convention to any delegates from New York or Missouri until the question of contested seats is decided.

The Buchanan men enlist decisively on the side of the Hard Delegation from New York. This renders the Hards quite confident and in good spirits tonight. The Pierce men are urging the friends of Douglas to unite with them and keep the Hards out. The Softs are somewhat disappointed. Mr. Soule is here. He proposes as a compromise to let in the Softs and Hards on the basis of the vote cast in the State in 1853, admitting thus thirty Softs and five Hards.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Col. Eldridge, from Lawrence, arrived here, yesterday, en route for the East. He intends to demand damages from the government for the destruction of his property at Lawrence.

Governor Reeder came down the Mississippi disguised as a dock hand, and left at St. Charles, Missouri, passing over to Illinois, and thence by railroad to Chicago. His trunks, which he left at Atchison, contained, it is said, copies of letters to parties at the East which will involve him in a conspiracy against the government.

The steamers Saturn and Polar Star, which arrived last night, brought down a large number of Kansas emigrants returning East.

"Republican" Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 30—The Republican Convention at Columbus, nominated three Chase and three Freemont delegates to the Philadelphia Convention; passed resolutions condemning the assault on Sumner, and advocating the admission of Kansas with the Tope

Important Sale of Valuable Property IN WELDON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, (PROXIMO,) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the WELDON HOTEL, together with all the furniture and fixtures thereto belonging.

The building is entirely new and well arranged and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The dining room is very spacious, and capable of seating several hundred persons comfortably, and its conveniences together with those of the cooking department are unsurpassed by those of any such establishment in the Southern country.

The ticket office of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and that of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, are in the building, and being situated immediately on the Railroad, the car shed adjoining the whole front of the house, it presents peculiar advantages to persons who desire to engage in the business of Hotel Keeping. The house is at present enjoying a good run of business.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

TERMS.—6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required.

T. J. JARRATT & CO.

May 13, 1856. 51—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—GREENE COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D., 1856. Mary Aldridge, use of Macon Moye vs. John K. Taylor.—Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John K. Taylor, is beyond the limits of the State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered by the Court that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in Raleigh in this State, for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there replevy or plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be rendered against him and his interest in the lands of the late William B. Taylor, heretofore levied on, be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Allen Croom, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1856. ALLEN CROOM, C. S. C.

April 19, 1856. 1125—w6w.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as

Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.

H. MAHLER & CO.

May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

Sports of the Pit.

WAKE AND CHATHAM PROPOSE TO FIGHT, Nash and Warren, a Main of Twenty-one Cocks, for $500 the odd Fight, and Twenty-five Dollars a Battle, to commence the 11th of June, at Raleigh N. C. The party accepting the above challenge, will address Box 141, Raleigh, N. C., by the 28th of May.

May 12, 1856. 51—sw2w.

READ THIS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATEly, and will give possession 1st July, a small Lot in Forestville, N. C., on which is situated an elegant Store and Ware House. The store has 1 room below and 2 above stairs, with chimney and cellar. The Ware House has 2 rooms. Everything in complete order to conduct the mercantile business, or by small alterations a comfortable residence can be made. A bargain can be had, and credit given the purchaser.

JONES & CRENSHAW.

Forestville, N. C., May 1, 1856. 36—sw6t.

Johnston Male and Female Academies.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THESE Schools will take place on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June. On the 4th and 5th, the trustees, patrons and friends of the school are requested to attend. On the 6th, the usual address will be delivered by Prof. Charles B. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Va.; and the public generally are respectfully invited. By order of the Trustees.

May 9, 1856. 49—sw3t.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 9, 1856. 49—

NURSE WANTED.—A GOOD TRUSTY WOMAN, and one accustomed to the management of children. Apply at this office.

April 25, 1856. 45—3tpd.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leschburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.

A. J. LEACH.

Leschburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE SUBscribers, on the 15th of April, a pair of mules, one a dark bay mule, approaching to brown, the other a very deep iron grey. Both small, are in very good order, and show the marks of harness very plainly upon their sides. The bay is rather slenderly put up; the iron gray very compactly built. When last heard from they were a few miles west of this place, and we suppose are making their way westward. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will take them up and confine them so that we can get them. Address us at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

WESTON & TILLERY.

May 2, 1856. 47—4w.

Warrenton News copy 4 weeks.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD OFFICE, RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company.—Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

47—swtJ1.

☞ Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer, National Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, and Salisbury Banner, copy twice a week till 1st of June.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
(MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

42—3t.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.

April 16, 1856. 43—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.

The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machinist's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.

Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne

Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.

A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk

The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett

Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion

The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others

The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard

Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.

JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them fro any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address

JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.

E. A. BIZZELL.

April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

New Store, New Goods, and New Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT their new Store at DURHAM'S STATION, N. C. Railroad, their stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin ware, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., all of which they will sell low for cash, or country trade, such as Corn, Wheat, Flour, Flax Seed, Raw Hides, Bees-wax, Tallow, old Iron, good heart Shingles, fat Poultry of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, cotton and linen Rags, tow and cotton Cloth, Seed Cotton, new Feathers, Bacon, Lard, fat Beef Cattle, &c. &c., Their motto is, quick sales and small profits. Come and see.

GUESS & NICHOLLS.

April 21, 1856. 45—sw4w.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

W. W. WOODEL.

April 23, 1856. 45—.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.

He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.

Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.

E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

April 9, 1856. 42—

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,

Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Office 746 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES FROM

Ex-Gov. T. M. Tuckes,	Hon. T. Butler King,
Judge F. W. Huling,	Gen. Narciso Lopez,
Capt. Isaiah Sellers,	Capt. Wm. Leathers,
A. L. Baldwin, M. D., of Winchester, Va.	W. P. Allison, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge Alex. Walker,	Col. Maunsel White,
Thos. E. Bond, M. D.,	J. L. Peacocke, M. D.

PERMISSION TO REFER TO

Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones,	Hon. Fred. P. Stanton,
B. F. Palmer, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Legs,	
Francis Grice, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.	
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.	

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a Journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxse Ring, by John Sterling.
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.
The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.
Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronounced the most remarkable production of the day.
Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.
The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.
Charlemont, by Simms.
Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

March 24, 1856. 36—

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies	Car.	Kid	Cong's.	Hd. Gaiters.
"	Bl'k Fr. L.		"	" " Tipped
"	Col'd "	"	L. L.	" "
"	S. C. "	"	"	" "
"	Brown "	"	"	Hd. " "
"	Stitch'd "	Bootees.		
"	Eugh. Kid	Gaiters,		
"	" "	Bootees.		
"	" "	Slippers,		
"	Car.	" Th'k & Thin		J. Linds.
"		Mor "		" "
"	" Kid	"		" Parodies.
"	" "	& Mor.		Slippers.
"	" "	"		Buskins.
"	Bronze	"	"	Slippers,
"	"	"	"	Parodies.
"	"	"	"	J. Linds.
Ladies	White Kid	Gaiters,		
"	" Cash	"		
"	" Kid	Slippers,		
Misses	Cur. Cid		"	Rosetts.
"	Bl'k Mor. Hd.	Bootees,		
"	Col'd "	"		
"	Bl'k Fr. L.	"	Gaiters,	
"	Col'd "	"		
"	Kid Mor. and Gt.	Bootees Th'k Soles.		
"	Bro. & Col'd R. R.	"	"	"
Chs.	Gt Welt & Mor	"	"	"
"	Ass'd. Col'd Lace	Gaiters,		
"	"	Mor. Bootees.		
"	Bl'k	"	"	
"	"	"	Ank.	Ties,
"	Col'd	"	"	"
"	Cash Hd. Button	Gaiters.		
"	Pat. Les. Strap	Shoes and Pumps.		

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. Also, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

HENRY PORTER.

Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 50—6t.

L. P. HUNT & CO.,

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR

Second Gift Enterprise

On the 29th of May, 1856, at Louisville, Kentucky.

30,000 DOLLARS!

FOUNDED ON REAL ESTATE.

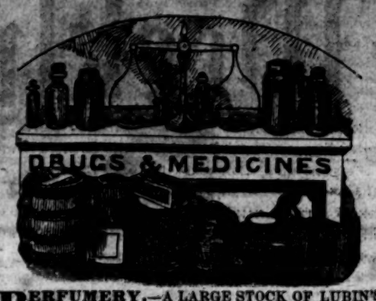
☞ Bonds given, with good security, for the payment of all prizes.

DR. J. B. WINSTON

HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.

March 13, 1856. 39—tf.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.

H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 52—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

At No. 29, Cheap Place, Fayetteville Street.

(ONE DOOR ABOVE R. SMITH'S CORNER.)

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SPRING AND SUMmer Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., &c., which I intend selling at reduced prices to punctual buyers who will pay when called on, and especially to those who buy with cash.

I deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. My Stock is large and well assorted, and I want the money for them by the 1st of August next; and to enable me to get it, I intend selling Goods a little cheaper for CASH this season than they have been sold in this market heretofore.

Some of our newspapers are adopting the cash system at lower prices; why not some Merchant follow suit? If the rule works well in one case why no. in the other? But I leave this point for wiser heads to discuss. One thing, however, I will say, and that is, I can sell Goods cheaper for cash than those who sell on 12 and 24 months time; and to test this matter, don't take my word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be able to prove it to your entire satisfaction. Everybody call and see

H. L. EVANS.

READ THIS!

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF EVANS & COOKE, or to H. L. EVANS, must settle their notes and accounts. The subscriber cannot give longer indulgence. H. L. EVANS.

March 28, 1856. 39—3w.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq., who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

LAGER BEER! LAGER BEER!!—IF YOU wish to get a good glass of beer call at S. Karrer's establishment, corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets.

☞ Oysters, Sardines and Saussages always on hand.

Raleigh, March 21, 1856. 35—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the